

The Congressional Campaign.

From all quarters we hear that the Congressional campaign is actively conducted by the Conservative nominees with the most favorable promises of victory. It needs but harmony in the Conservative ranks, and a united and earnest effort of the party, to win a triumph as brilliant as it will be practically advantageous to society and the State. We all know the real nature of the conflict. The issue is local and vital. It is between intelligence and virtue on one hand and barbarism, incompetency, and dishonesty on the other. If the Conservatives who fight for the rule of capable and reliable men could be beaten we should have the sad and ruinous misrule which has ruined and driven to despair so many of the Southern States. By zeal and public devotion Virginia has escaped this dreadful fate. Assuredly Virginians cannot permit any relaxation of their efforts to save their noble old mother from such a calamity as that of a Radical triumph.

As far as we have observed, the people are more and more determined to protect Virginia from such a fate. To her they give their whole influence and labors. They know that they must defend her in a peculiar struggle—a struggle differing from the northern party conflicts—a struggle with a party which has very little resemblance to any party in the Northern States—a party composed of the negroes and a few whites, whose whole object is plunder. They know that these whites expect to obtain this plunder through the votes of the negroes, who know nothing of politics, and only vote blindly for the Radical nominees. They know that should these few white compassers their purposes through deluding the poor negroes, they will follow such a time of plunder and corruption and misrule as will drag the State down to the depths of bankruptcy and despondency. Knowing all this, the people of Virginia cannot think of submitting their State to any such terrible misrule.

This is the nature of the contest and these the overwhelming reasons which should impel every good citizen to leave no effort and no influence unexercised to save the State from the horrible danger in which she is placed.

In the Richmond District we are called upon by all the considerations above recited, and more than all of them, to support the nominee of the Conservative party for Congress. Richmond is the largest and richest city in the State. Naturally, the turn of affairs in politics here makes a strong impression upon the State. Defeat here will be like a shower-bath upon the whole State, and will cause the Radical party more than defeat in any other district could. So we should work with double zeal and activity here to prevent any such calamity.

Again, Richmond is a city of prosperous commerce and industries, and her promise is very bright. Defeat of the Conservative nominee would most seriously impede the city government. Can any man look with calmness upon the picture of Richmond under Radical rule? Her property depreciated, her enterprises discouraged, her public credit impaired, her growth checked? Shall we, by apathy or divisions amongst ourselves, make this horrid picture probable? Shall we open the way for it by allowing ourselves to be defeated? Rely upon it, sores established and rancors planted now that may lead to disaster cannot be healed or abolished in one or two, or maybe more years. Let us unite and fight a good and noble fight, and surrendering our personal feelings for the good of the public at once win the approval of our own judgments and secure to our community good government and peace.

Let us have no discord, friends, but let us save Virginia, and in saving her let's save ourselves.

Let the Halifax Record remember that we of the South are already slaves, as is so plainly shown in the Louisiana case, and that the northern people do not know themselves to be in the same condition, and will not know it for years if we allow them to change Presidents every four years, but will immediately realize the fact if Grant be elected for a third term, and that paper will perhaps better understand our position. Renounce Grant and there can be but two results—either the North will repudiate him and elect a Democrat, or else Grant will be elected and the North thoroughly converted to the southern theory of the nature of our Government.

MORTON ON LOUISIANA.—“There can be no peace in the South until the South recognizes and enforces the principle that the fundamental principle of this Government is liberty, equality, and equal rights to all.”

Liberty to all? To Governor McKENRY, for instance. Equality for all? Where are the equal rights for the real people of Louisiana—those who elected a Governor whom Grant will not allow to hold office? Shame on the North, which has desecrated the Constitution and reduced the States to satrapies.

CONVERSION OF EXERCISES INTO FUEL.—Dr. Petri, of Berlin, has perfected a process for producing odorless blocks of fuel from excrement, which also burn without odor, and is a great benefit to the poor, and affording an ash excellent as a phosphatic fertilizer. The excrement are first rendered perfectly odorless in the receptacles before removal by the addition of a chemically prepared powder, and are then concentrated by evaporation in a peculiarly constructed vessel (without the least annoyance to persons present) to the consistency of clay, and the mass then delivered by the machine, so as to be cut by wires into blocks, which are pressed and dried like bricks. It is not necessary to separate solid from liquid excrement, and the disinfected matter can be transported at any time and in any manner, and used as fuel in the machines at rapidly, and without requiring many lands, the establishment need not be very large or remote. The results of experiments conducted before the authorities of Berlin are said to have been very satisfactory, and calculations were made according to which it would appear to be very economical, and to remove excrementitious materials in this way.

THIRD TERM.—Vice-President Wilson says: “If General Grant should succeed in getting a re-election, it would split the Republican party right square in the middle, and one-half of it would vote in a body for a man in the South before the third term principle.” If that be so, let him be re-nominated by all means.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

PAY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.—The Postmaster General will soon issue an order advancing the pay of letter-carriers in the various cities having the benefit of the system. At present carriers receive six, seven, and eight hundred dollars a year, and the advance will be based entirely on length of service. The Postmaster General regards it as not equitable to make a greater advance to any one than he is limited in the aggregate by the appropriation. The order to be issued will define the policy which will be in force in the department, at least during the administration of Postmaster General Jewell.—Washington Telegram—Baltimore Sun.

What a spectacle for the world! The people prefer a military despotism to the one that our “free Government” keeps over them, and “the bayonet” rules Louisiana. Let us all go to the Centennial.

How IT WAS DONE AND WHO DID IT.—For the bill ordering a new election in Louisiana and turning Kallouso out, there were eighteen votes, all Republican except one; against it there were twenty votes, all Democratic except nine.

Our Democratic friends! Bah!

And so it is clear to all mankind that Louisiana is ruled not by the will of her choice, but by a proconsul from Washington.—New York Tribune.

Just so. The empire is upon us. The emperor at Washington makes and unmakes Governors. Horrah for free government.

VESPASIAN, the Roman emperor, was the first granger. The chief reformer that he introduced, says LOCKYER, in his History of European Morals, was the appointment of a number of the agriculturists in the provinces to the high offices of the Government.

We tried to get the name “Benedick” into the Dispatch yesterday, but failed. The name so appears in SHAKESPEARE, and we know not who had or has the right to change its spelling.

REVERDY JOHNSON argues as to the law of the Louisiana case, and General Grant smokes his cigar. Law? In what country do they have laws?

Negro suffrage was not more distasteful to the South in 1867 than the third term is to the North in 1874.

The New York Times of Tuesday comes out unequivocally against the civil-rights bill.

Extract from Senator Carpenter's Report to the United States Senate on Louisiana Affairs.

“It is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way unconstitutional act on the part of a committee than any in which it has been engaged. It is a violation of the orders and injunctions made and granted by Judge Durell in that case are most reprehensible, erroneous in point of law, and wholly void for want of jurisdiction, and your committee must express its sorrow and humiliation that a judge of the United States should have proceeded in such flagrant disregard of his duty.”

“But our testimony never so cursorily examined the interference of Judge Durell in the matter of this State election, a matter wholly beyond his jurisdiction, the McNeely government would today have been the de facto government of the State. Judge Durell re-interposed the army of the United States, re-interposed the army of Louisiana and the United States, and the result of this has been to establish the Kellogg government, so far as that State has now any government.”

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